June 14, 1775. NUMB. 2425.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

DR. *GENERAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the CONTRIBUTORS to the Relief and Employment of the POOR in the City of* Philadelphia, *&c. from* May 9, 1774, *to* May 8, 1775. CR.

TO Balance due to the Treaſurer on the Settlement of laſt Year's Accounts,	£	12	18	0	BY Balance remaining in the Hands of the Steward on the Settlement laſt Year,	£	6	3 2
To Caſh paid this Year, *viz.*					By Caſh received this Year, *viz.*			
For Proviſions,	1993	13	7		A Contribution,		10	0 0
Firewood,	152	1	8		Thomas Turner's Legacy, £150 0 0			
Materials for Manufactory.	440	5	3		Ann Strettell's Ditto, 10 0 0			
Wages to the Steward, Matrons, Manufacturers, &c.	157	3	0				160	0 0
Weekly and temporary Penſions,	226	10	2		For manufactured Goods ſold,		485	5 5
Repairs, &c. to the Buildings,	24	1	1		For Pay Patients,		67	11 5
Funeral Expences, including for the Poor who died in the Hoſpital, and through the City and Suburbs in general,	18	4	0		From the Charity Boxes,		46	6 5
Bills of Credit burnt by the Committee of Aſſembly,	932	14	3½		For Lots ſold, £400 0 0			
Incidental Charges, being ſundry ſmall Expences of Houſekeeping, &c.	142	19	8		Intereſt thereon, 59 2 0		459	2 0
Intereſt on Money borrowed,	24	0	0		Groundrents,		106	4 0
Sheep that were killed by Dogs, and, agreeable to Law, paid for out of the Monies ariſing from the Dog Tax,	4	16	0		Taxes received of the Overſeers of the Poor, *viz.*			
					Of the City of Philadelphia,			
					For 1772, £ 12 13 1			
					1773, 125 0 0			
					1774, £1986 19 10½			
					Dog Tax, 9 18 6			
					1996 18 4½		2134	11 5½
					Of the Northern Liberties,			
					For 1771, £ 7 8 6			
					1772, 9 10 7			
					1773, 62 11 9			
					1774, £259 15 0			
					Dog Tax, 2 5 0			
					262 0 0		341	10 10
					Of Southwark,			
					For 1772, £ 9 7 1			
					Dog Tax, 4 19 1			
					14 6 2			
					1773, 93 1 8			
					1774, 89 0 0			
							196	7 10
					Of Moyamenſing,			
					For 1774, £ 64 19 8			
					Dog Tax, 2 5 0			
							67	4 8
					Of Paſſyunk,			
					For 1773, £ 13 6 6			
					1774, £ 79 13 0			
					Dog Tax, 5 0 0			
					84 13 0		97	19 6
	£	4129	6	8½		£	4178	6 8½
Balance in the Hands of the Treaſurer,		49	4	11	Balance due to J. Cummings, Steward,		0	4 11
	£	4178	11	7½		£	4178	11 7½

WE, THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Managers of the Contributions to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, &c. to examine the Treaſurer's Account, and compare the ſame with the Account of Money paid into his Hands, and the Orders drawn on him for the Support and Employment of the Poor, and to prepare a General State of the Accounts of the Corporation, REPORT, That after carefully examining the ſame, we find there remains in the Hands of the Treaſurer, agreeable to the foregoing General State of Accounts, the Sum of £49 4 11; and that there is now due to the Steward, for Money advanced by him, £0 4 11.

That by the monthly Reports, ſince the 9th of May 1774, there have been maintained in the ſaid Houſes, upon an Average, 317 Perſons, two Thirds of whom were in the Alms-Houſe, and incapable of any Service, beſides a conſiderable Number of Perſons relieved out of the Houſe.

It alſo appears from the Minutes, there have been manufactured in the Houſe of Employment for the Year paſt, 624 Yards Linſey, 3437 Yards Linen, 237 Pairs Shoes, 186 Pairs Stockings, 80 Yards Serge, and 183 Cwt. Oakum picked.

There is a conſiderable Sum of Money due from ſundry Perſons for manufactured Goods ſold, which is not included in the Account, but as that falls greatly ſhort of the Amount of Debts due from this Inſtitution, it may not therefore be amiſs to add, that near £1000 0 0 have been this Year burnt by the Committee of Aſſembly; and alſo, that the Poor of ſaid Houſes, beſides a Number of Perſons in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital and elſewhere, entitled to the Benefit of the Poor Tax, have been cloathed with the Manufactures of the Houſe, which with a Thread Manufactory lately eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of Employment, and the Scarcity of Flax, the Weaving has on that Account greatly decreaſed.

STEPHEN COLLINS,
SAMUEL RHOADS, JUNIOR,
JOSEPH PEMBERTON.

An ACT *to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the Provinces of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay *and* New-Hampſhire, *and colonies of* Connecticut *and* Rhode-Iſland, *and* Providence Plantation, *in* North-America, *to* Great-Britain, Ireland, *and the* Britiſh *Iſlands in the* Weſt-Indies, *and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the Banks of* Newfoundland, *or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations.*

WHEREAS by an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled, *An act for the encouraging and increaſing of ſhipping and navigation*; and by ſeveral ſubſequent acts of Parliament which are now in force, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, That for every ſhip or veſſel which ſhall load any commodities, in thoſe acts particularly enumerated, at any *Britiſh* plantation, being the growth, product, or manufacture thereof, bonds ſhall be given, with one ſurety, to the value of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of greater burthen, that the ſame commodities ſhall be brought by ſuch ſhip or veſſel to ſome other *Britiſh* plantation, or to ſome port in *Great-Britain*: And whereas, by ſeveral other acts of Parliament which are now in force, no commodities of the growth, product or manufacture of *Europe* (except ſalt for the fiſheries, wines of the *Madeiras* and *Azores* and *Weſtern Iſlands*, and victual and linen cloth from *Ireland*, under the reſtrictions in ſuch acts particularly mentioned) can be imported into any plantation, colony, territory or place, belonging to his Majeſty, in *Aſia*, *Africa* or *America*, but what ſhall be *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in *Great-Britain*, and carried directly from thence: And whereas, during the continuance of the combinations and diſorders, which at this time prevail within the provinces of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *New-Hampſhire*, and the colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland*, to the obſtruction of the commerce of theſe kingdoms, and other his Majeſty's dominions, and in breach and violation of the laws of this realm, it is highly unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces and colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade, and the ſame benefits and advantages to which his Majeſty's faithful and obedient ſubjects are intitled; be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of *July*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and during the continuance of this act, no goods, wares or merchandizes, which are particularly enumerated in and by the ſaid act, made in the twelfth year of King *Charles* the Second, or any other act, being the growth, product, or manufacture of the provinces of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, or *New-Hampſhire*, or colonies of *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Iſland*, or *Providence Plantation*, in *North-America*, or any or either of them, are to be brought to ſome other *Britiſh* colony, or to *Great-Britain*; or any ſuch enumerated goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſaid provinces or colonies, or any or either of them, ſhall be ſhipped, carried, conveyed or tranſported, from any of the ſaid provinces or colonies reſpectively, to any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, other than to *Great-Britain*, or ſome of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, to be laid on ſhore there; and that no other goods, wares or merchandizes whatſoever, of the growth, product or manufacture of the provinces or colonies herein before mentioned, or which ſhall at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſame, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *July*, and during the continuance of this act, be ſhipped, carried, conveyed or tranſported, from any of the ſaid provinces or colonies reſpectively, to any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, except to the kingdoms of *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or to ſome of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, to be laid on ſhore there; any law, cuſtom or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of *July*, before any ſhip or veſſel ſhall lade or take on board any goods as aforeſaid, in any or either of the provinces or colonies before mentioned, ſufficient bond, with one ſurety, beſides the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be given to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, at the port or place where ſuch goods are intended to be laden or taken on board, in the penalty of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip ſhall be of that or any greater burthen, with condition, that ſuch enumerated goods ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, except ſome port or place within the kingdom of *Great-Britain*, or ſome of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*; and that all other goods, wares or merchandizes, ſo intended to be laden as aforeſaid, ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, other than and except ſome port or place within the kingdoms of *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or ſome of the *Britiſh* iſlands of the *Weſt-Indies*; and with further condition, to bring a certificate in diſcharge thereof, within eighteen months from the date of ſuch bond, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland* reſpectively, and within ſix months for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in any of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*; which reſpective certificates ſhall be under the hands and ſeals of office of the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, reſident at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be landed, teſtifying the landing thereof; or ſuch bond or bonds ſhall and may be diſcharged by proof upon oath, made by credible perſons, that the ſaid goods were taken by enemies, or periſhed in the ſeas.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given, as aforeſaid, in purſuance of this act, the collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, to whom ſuch bond or bonds ſhall have been given, ſhall deliver, under his hand and ſeal of office, without fee or reward, to the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel taking in ſuch goods, for the ſecurity of her navigation, a certificate, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, expreſſing therein the quantity and ſpecies of the goods, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the port or place for which they were entered; and if any ſuch goods ſhall be laden on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel in any of the provinces or colonies in this act before mentioned, before ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given, or ſhall be found on board any ſhip or veſſel without the certificate herein before directed, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, the goods ſo laden, together with the ſhip or veſſel, with her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be forfeited; and if any goods, ſo laden as aforeſaid, ſhall be landed or diſcharged at any port or place, contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, over and above the penalty of the bond or bonds, the ſhipper and owner of ſuch goods, and the maſter or perſon taking charge of the veſſel on board which they were laden, ſhall reſpectively forfeit the full value of the goods ſo landed or diſcharged, to be eſtimated according to the higheſt price or value which ſuch ſort of goods bear in the province or colony where, and at the time when, they were ſhipped and laden; which ſhip and goods may be ſeized and proſecuted, or the value of ſuch goods proſecuted for, by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or Commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or by any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the manner herein-after directed.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of *September*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and during the continuance of this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victual, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of *Ireland*, imported directly from thence) ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid colonies or provinces herein before reſpectively mentioned, upon any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods ſhall be *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in *Great-Britain*, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture thereof, and of the ſhip or veſſel on board which ſuch goods ſhall be laden; and it ſhall be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or Commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, to ſeize any ſhip or veſſel arriving at any of the ſaid provinces or colonies beforementioned, or which ſhall be diſcovered within two leagues of any ſhore thereof, having ſuch goods on board, and the goods laden thereon (except as before excepted) for which the maſter, or other perſon taking charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall not produce a cocket or clearance from the Collector, or proper Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, certifying that the ſaid goods were laden on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, in ſome port of *Great-Britain*; any law, cuſtom or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

By Capt. M'Culloch, *from* London, *and Capt.* Glover, *from* Briſtol, *we have the following advices.*

MADRID, March 27.

AN officer arrived expreſs laſt night from Melilla, on the coaſt of Barbary, with an account of the Moors having entirely raiſed the ſiege of that place, and deſired a conſtant peace with Spain. *Lond. Gaz.*

LONDON.

April 7. The Cabinet Council has lately taken a new turn, more adverſe to America than before. This is owing to Mr. Rigby's return to London; he ſpeaks in the Council with great authority, and has brought over the majority of the miniſtry to be of his opinion; it is in the great outline, that General Gage ſhould be re-inforced to 15,000, and that he ſhould have poſitive orders, on the meeting of the Congreſs, to march to Philadelphia, and arreſt that whole aſſembly, and ſend them priſoners to England. This is to bring the diſpute to a ſpeedy deciſion.

April 11. The following is a copy of a letter ſent yeſterday by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, to the Lord Mayor of the city of London.

My Lord,

"I am ordered by his Majeſty to acquaint your Lordſhip, as Chief Magiſtrate of the city of London, that his Majeſty will not receive, on the throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance or petition, of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, but in their corporate capacity. I am,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble Servant,

HERTFORD."

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

When the Lord Mayor arrived yeſterday at St. James's, he was informed, by the Lord in waiting, that his Majeſty expected his Lordſhip would not ſpeak to him; to which the Lord Mayor anſwered, that the caution was needleſs, as he never expected or deſired that honour.

His Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs, remonſtrance and petition of the Lord Mayor, &c. of London.

"It is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my ſubjects capable of encouraging the rebellious diſpoſition which unhappily exiſts in ſome of my colonies in North-America. Having intire confidence in the wiſdom of my Parliament, the great council of the nation, I will ſteadily purſue thoſe meaſures which they have recommended for the ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of Great-Britain, and the protection of the commercial intereſts of my kingdom."

April 13. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The bill to puniſh mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies. And to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

At three o'clock Lord North came down, and delivered, by his Majeſty's command, the following meſſage to the Houſe:

G. Rex.

"His Majeſty, deſirous that a better and more ſuitable accommodation ſhould be made for the reſidence of the Queen, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive him, and being willing that the Palace in which his Majeſty now reſides, called the Queen's-Houſe, may be ſettled for that purpoſe, recommends it to his faithful commons, to take the ſame into conſideration, and to make proviſion for ſettling the ſaid Palace upon her Majeſty; and for appropriating Somerſet-Houſe to ſuch uſes as ſhall be found moſt beneficial to the public."

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that his Majeſty's ſaid meſſage be taken into conſideration on this day fortnight.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of ſupply, and came to the following Reſolutions, which were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that a ſum not exceeding 262,537l. 7s. 10d. be granted to his Majeſty, for the extraordinary expences of the army, for the ſervice of the year 1774, and not provided for by Parliament.

To almoſt every article in this eſtimate Sir William Mayne objected, either on account of the manner of remitting money to Boſton, which he contended might be ſent by a man of war, by which a ſaving of one and a half per cent. would be made on the ſum of 92,000l. which monſtrous ſum had been incurred under the head of extraordinaries at Boſton alone, in the courſe of the laſt year. The other items he particularly adverted to, in the ſame account, were 11,000l. charged on a contract to Anthony Bacon, Eſq; for negroes in the ceded iſlands, 4000l. to a Gentleman in another place, 11,000l. paid for extraordinaries incurred in Scotland, 3400l. in one article, for oatmeal for the uſe of the troops there, 11,000l. to Mr. Adair, the ſurgeon, and others, for ſeveral articles furniſhed to the army, with a variety of other items of a ſimilar nature. Lord North and Mr. Cooper endeavoured to explain the propriety of the preſent mode of remitting money to General Gage, and the contracts relative to the negroes, and the providing the troops in America with proviſions. Lord Barrington defended thoſe reſpecting the extraordinaries incurred in Scotland for medicines, to ſurgeons, mates, &c. but it was plain that their anſwers were by no means ſatisfactory; and that the accounts in general were very looſely drawn up, without referring to proper vouchers, and totally deficient in point of ſpecification.

Sir William Mayne gave notice to the Houſe, that next ſeſſion he ſhould move for a thorough inſpection into the army accounts.

Mr. Grey Cooper made ſeveral motions of ſupply, among which was the following, "That 1,250,000 l. be granted to his Majeſty, to enable him to pay off the like ſum of exchequer bills."

A ſquadron of men of war, all completely manned, with ſix months proviſions on board, are ordered to be conſtantly at Spithead during the Summer, to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice wherever occaſion may require.

It is ſaid, when one of the young children of a great perſonage heard that the Lord Mayor was gone up with the addreſs, he ſaid, What, is he gone to pull p---a from the throne? God forbid child, cries the *male dry nurſe*, but how came that into your head? Have you not often heard Lord Bute ſay, Wilkes wanted to have another martyrdom, and only wiſhed to cut off p---a's head, and ſend his children a begging?

Aſſiſtance to the Americans is riſing from a new quarter; the following information may be depended upon.—A ſhip ſailed from Stettin laſt month, loaded with ſmall fire arms, gunpowder, ball and accoutrements, thirty field pieces of a light conſtruction, and eight general officers who have ſerved long in Germany, three of them are Meſſrs. Robeveils, Laroſont and Gurgenſtein: The arms and ammunition are actually paid for by an American agent at Berlin, who went thither from Paris, but what the footing is upon which the officers go is only conjectured; they are Lutherans, and certainly do not go upon mere hope of preferment. This muſt be a ſcheme of the Pruſſian Monarch's for diſconcerting the Court of London, with whom he is upon the worſt terms.

April 15. A gentleman who was in the preſence chamber on Monday, when the city addreſs and remonſtrance was preſented, has given us the following account of the conduct of the two principal actors in the tragi-comedy of the day. When the city counſel had read the paper, he gave it to the Lord Mayor, who delivered it to the King with a half bent knee, and the moſt profound reverence. His Majeſty handed the petition to a Lord in waiting, and then deliberately taking a paper from his pocket, read the anſwer. A ſilence of two minutes enſued, when the Lord Mayor made a low bow, then retreated backwards to the middle of the room, made a ſecond, and, in like manner, a third at the door, when the King moved his hat to his Lordſhip, and thus ended the buſineſs.

By a letter from Glaſgow we are informed, that the Dutch have bought up the whole ſtock of leaf tobacco there, at 2d per pound advance. The quantity was about 643 tons, which leaves near 12,000l. extra profit.

April 18. A bill is preparing to be laid before the two Houſes, to enable his Majeſty to appoint the Council in the ſeveral American colonies, where the right of chooſing is at preſent veſted in the Aſſembly.

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that letters from Spain give an account, that it is no longer a ſecret, that the court of Madrid have ordered a very conſiderable fleet to the Weſt-Indies, in order to attack ſome of the weſtern iſlands as ſoon as our troops are engaged with the Boſtonians; at which time, the letters ſay, there is no doubt but they will become maſters of ſome of them.

So greatly have adminiſtration encreaſed their power of late, by an enormous number of dependents, that above 700,000l. *per annum* goes to the ſeveral officers concerned in collecting the various land taxes.

Some perſons were much diſappointed, that the Lord Mayor did not follow the example of Mr. Beckford, and reply to his Majeſty's anſwer. They were in hopes the ſpirited patriot would have juſtified the repreſentations which have ſo induſtriouſly been given of him to his royal maſter. Many of the circle about the throne appeared confounded at the reſpectful behaviour of the city magiſtrate on that ſolemn and important occaſion. It is believed the eyes of a certain Great Perſonage are now opened, and he begins to doubt that article of miniſterial creed, that the idea of the ſpirit of patriotiſm excludes every ſpark of loyalty.

A report prevails, that the Parliament will not be prorogued, but continued by ſhort adjournments till the event of the American Congreſs, which is to meet on the 9th of next month, ſhall be known.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this colony met, purſuant to the Governor's proclamation.

The SPEECH of his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony of and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at the capitol, in the city of Williamſburg, on Thurſday, the 1ſt of June, 1775.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming ſtate of the colony into your conſideration, and providing remedies againſt the evils which are increaſing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, becauſe, as the declarations of the King and Parliament, contained in the joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons on the 7th of February laſt, and his Majeſty's anſwer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well founded grievances, properly repreſented, will meet with that attention and regard which are ſo juſtly due to them; ſo likewiſe the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which followed on the 27th of the ſame month, will, I truſt, have the effect of removing the jealouſy which has been the principal ſource of diſquiet and uneaſineſs in the minds of the people: Therefore I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that nothing will remain, after a juſt conſideration of the nature and tendency of that reſolution, to prevent your ſeriouſly exerting yourſelves to bring the diſputes, which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the ſtep already taken by the Houſe of Commons muſt be conſidered as a benevolent tender, and, I hope, auſpicious advance on the part of the parent ſtate.

It muſt now be manifeſt to all diſpaſſionate people, that the Parliament, the high and ſupreme legiſlature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts ſo inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and public virtue which have ever diſtinguiſhed that auguſt body, of oppreſſing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the intereſt of one at the expence of another part of their fellow-ſubjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in conſideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges and advantages, ſhould be obliged, according to their abilities and ſituation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for the common defence, which the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate cannot, with any juſtice, or conſiſtent with their own welfare, refuſe to grant; the principle of which having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his Majeſty's dominion of *Virginia*, I hope you will think it reaſonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

No ſpecific ſum is demanded of you for theſe purpoſes, that (as I think obviouſly appears) your juſtice and liberality may be left to their full ſcope, and that your gift, if you ſhould be induced to offer any, may be, in the compleateſt manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate, burthens to which the mother country hath chearfully ſubmitted, to ſecure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to ſay, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourſelves, without Parliament's taxing the ſubjects of *Great-Britain* on the ſame occaſion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you ſhall think neceſſary to obſerve for your ſecurity in that particular can be diſapproved of.

And I can likewiſe aſſure you, that if you ſhould judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of juſtice, equity and moderation, in your propoſals, which actuated the Houſe of Commons in their reſolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you, ſuch a compliance on your part will be conſidered by his Majeſty not only a teſtimony of your reverence for Parliament, but alſo as a mark of your duty and attachment to your ſovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions.

I muſt recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invaſion and incurſions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their ſervices, on that occaſion, deſerving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

You may be aſſured of my chearful concurrence in all meaſures, and ready aſſent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the preſent peace, tranquility, and advantage of the country, and I hope you will think it neceſſary to theſe ends, that the courts of juſtice ſhould forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due courſe.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you, in the moſt earneſt manner, to enter upon the ſubject matter, now recommended to you, with that patience, calmneſs, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the ſupport given to it by the parent ſtate, which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to reſtore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries ſo flouriſhing, and, in ſhort, to purſue your true intereſt, which will convert our preſent gloomy apprehenſions into proſpects of peace, happineſs, and laſting ſecurity.

At a meeting of the Committee of Loudoun county, held at Leeſburg, on Friday, May 26, 1775.

Preſent, *Francis Peyton, Eſq; Joſias Clapham, Thomas Lewis, Anthony Ruſſell, John Thomas, George Johnſton, Thomas Shore, James Lane, Jacob Reed, Levea Powell, William Smith, Robert Jamiſon, Hardage Lane,* and *John Lewis*, Gentlemen.

THE Committee taking into conſideration the conduct of the Governor relative to the powder, which was by his expreſs orders taken ſecretly out of the public magazine, belonging to this colony, in the night of the 20th ult. and carried on board the Magdalen ſchooner.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that his Lordſhip, by this and other parts of his conduct, which have lately tranſpired, has not only forfeited the confidence of the good people of this colony, but that he may be juſtly eſteemed an enemy to America; and that as well his excuſe publiſhed in his proclamation of the 4th inſtant, as his verbal anſwer to the addreſs preſented him on that occaſion by the city of Williamſburg, are unſatisfactory and evaſive, and reflect, in our opinion, great diſhonour on the general aſſembly and inhabitants of this colony, as from the latter a ſuſpicion may be eaſily deduced, that the repreſentatives of the people are not competent judges of the place wherein arms and ammunition, intended for the defence of the colony, may be ſafely lodged, and that the inhabitants (unlike other ſubjects) cannot, *in prudence*, be truſted with the means neceſſary for their protection from inſurrections, or even invaſions; ſo in the former a very heavy charge is exhibited againſt the beſt men among us, *of ſeducing their fellow ſubjects from their duty and allegiance*; a charge we are confident, not founded in reality, and which, we believe, is conſtrued out of the diſcharge of that duty, which every good man is under, to point out to his weaker countrymen, in the day of public trial, the part they ſhould act, and explain, on conſtitutional principles, the nature of their allegiance, the ground of which we fervently pray may never be removed, whoſe force we deſire may never with reaſon be relaxed, but yet may be ſubſervient to conſiderations of ſuperior regard.

The committee being informed by ſome of the officers who commanded the troops of this county, that marched on the above occaſion, that the reaſon of their marching no farther than Fredericksburg was their having received repeated requeſts from the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſquire, to return home, aſſuring them that the *peaceable* citizens of Williamſburg were under no apprehenſion of danger, either in their perſons or properties, that the public treaſury and records were perfectly ſafe, and that there was no neceſſity for their proceeding any farther, three of the other delegates appointed to the continental congreſs, the only civil power we know of in this great ſtruggle for liberty, being of the ſame opinion.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that under ſuch circumſtances we approve the conduct of the ſaid officers and troops.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that we cordially approve the conduct of our countryman, Captain Patrick Henry, and the other volunteers of Hanover county, who marched under him, in making repriſals on the King's property for the treſpaſs committed as aforeſaid; and that we are determined to hazard all the bleſſings of this life, rather than ſuffer the ſmalleſt injury offered to their perſons or eſtates, on this account, to paſs unrewarded with its equal puniſhment.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that it be recommended to the repreſentatives of this county, as the opinion of this committee, that they by no means agree to the repriſals, taken as aforeſaid, being returned.

Ordered, that the clerk tranſmit immediately a copy of the preceding reſolves to the printers of the Virginia and Pennſylvania Gazettes, to be publiſhed.

By order of the Committee,

GEORGE JOHNSTON, Clerk.

CAMBRIDGE, June 1.

General Putnam hath received a letter from one of the Indian nations near Canada, by which they teſtify their friendſhip for him, and for the glorious cauſe in which the American Patriots are engaged.

The town of Salem, and other parts of the county of Eſſex, were alarmed laſt Tueſday morning by the appearance, off Salem harbour, of 2 or 3 armed veſſels, ſuppoſed to be on ſome hoſtile deſign. A large body of men immediately aſſembled, but nothing extraordinary being attempted by the enemy, the people diſperſed, after taking ſome neceſſary meaſures for their future ſafety.

PROVIDENCE, June 3.

A number of the inhabitants of Plymouth, we learn, went a few days ago to Nantucket in whale boats, and took from thence 800 barrels of flour, the property of a merchant at Dartmouth, and which is ſuppoſed was intended to be ſmuggled into Boſton, for ſupplying the miniſterial army.

Laſt week the company of the train of artillery, lately raiſed here, all well accoutered, with four excellent field pieces, marched to join the American army near Boſton; they made a very military appearance, and are, without exception, as complete a body of men as any in the King's dominions.

The other companies raiſed here, and in the adjacent towns, as alſo ſeveral from the ſouth counties, all able-bodied men, and well armed, have marched to the American camp.

Several companies of the Connecticut forces have alſo paſſed through this town, to join their brethren.

Twelve pieces of battering cannon, 18 and 24 pounders, with a quantity of ordnance ſtores, were ſent from hence to the American camp a few days ſince.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 2.

Eight companies of Col. Parsons's regiment are ordered to rendezvous in this town; four of the companies are already here.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

The Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire have voted 2000 Men to join the American Forces.

We hear from Albany, that the General Committee for that City have resolved to raise 800 Men for the Defence of American Liberty; and that as soon as said Resolve was made public, three Companies were immediately inlisted, who have since marched for the Defence of the important Fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point.

Last Week the 4th Regiment of Troops, raised by the Colony of Connecticut, under the Command of Col. Hinman, marched for their Station at Ticonderoga.

A Gentleman that left Boston about 6 Days ago, asserts for Fact, that he saw landed on the Long-Wharff at that Place, out of one Boat alone, no less than 64 dead Men, that had been killed by the Provincials at the late Attack at Noddle's and Hog-Islands, as mentioned in our last.

We hear that Markets are very high among the Windward Islands; and that the Spaniards have purchased all the Provisions that could be bought at St. Eustatia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

In CONGRESS, June 12, 1775.

AS the great Governor of the World, by his supreme and universal Providence, not only conducts the Course of Nature with unerring Wisdom and Rectitude, but frequently influences the Minds of Men to serve the wise and gracious Purposes of his providential Government; and it being at all Times our indispensible Duty devoutly to acknowledge his superintending Providence, especially in Times of impending Danger and public Calamity, to reverence and adore his immutable Justice, as well as to implore his merciful Interposition for our Deliverance:

This Congress therefore, considering the present critical, alarming, and calamitous State of these Colonies, do earnestly recommend, that THURSDAY, the 20th Day of JULY next, be observed by the Inhabitants of all the English Colonies on this Continent, as a Day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that we may with united Hearts and Voices unfeignedly confess and deplore our many Sins, and offer up our joint Supplications to the allwise, omnipotent, and merciful Disposer of all Events, humbly beseeching him to forgive our Iniquities, to remove our present Calamities, to avert those desolating Judgments with which we are threatened, and to bless our rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and inspire him with Wisdom to discern and pursue the true Interest of all his Subjects, that a speedy End may be put to the civil Discord between Great-Britain and the American Colonies, without further Effusion of Blood, and that the British Nation may be influenced to regard the Things that belong to her peace, before they are hid from her Eyes; that these Colonies may be ever under the Care and Protection of a kind Providence, and be prospered in all their Interests; that the Divine Blessing may descend and rest upon all our civil Rulers, and upon the Representatives of the People in their several Assemblies and Conventions, that they may be directed to wise and effectual Measures for preserving the Union, and securing the just Rights and Privileges of the Colonies; that Virtue and true Religion may revive and flourish throughout our Land; and that America may soon behold a gracious Interposition of Heaven for the Redress of her many Grievances, the Restoration of her invaded Rights, a Reconciliation with the Parent State, on Terms constitutional and honourable to both; and that her civil and religious Privileges may be secured to the latest Posterity: And it is recommended to Christians of all Denominations to assemble for public Worship, and to abstain from servile Labour and Recreations on said Day. *By Order of the Congress,*

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A true Copy, CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

To the oppressed INHABITANTS of CANADA.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

ALARMED by the Designs of an arbitrary Ministry to extirpate the Rights and Liberties of all America, a Sense of common Danger conspired with the Dictates of Humanity in urging us to call your Attention, by our late Address, to this very important Object.

Since the Conclusion of the late War, we have been happy in considering you as Fellow-sufferers with us. As we were both entitled by the Bounty of an indulgent Creator to Freedom, and being both devoted by the cruel Edicts of a despotic Administration to common Ruin, we perceived the Fate of the Protestant and Catholic Colonies to be strongly linked together, and therefore invited you to join with us in resolving to be free, in rejecting with Disdain the Fetters of Slavery, however artfully polished.

We most sincerely condole with you on the Arrival of that Day, in the Course of which the Sun could not shine on a single Freeman in all your extensive Dominion. Be assured that your unmerited Degradation has engaged the most unfeigned Pity of your Sister Colonies; and we flatter ourselves you will not, by tamely bearing the Yoke, suffer that Pity to be supplanted by Contempt.

When hardy Attempts are made, to deprive Men of Rights bestowed by the Almighty,—when Avenues are cut through the most solemn Compacts for the Admission of Despotism,—when the plighted Faith of Government ceases to give Security to loyal and dutiful subjects,—and when the insidious Stratagems and Manœuvres of Peace become more terrible than the most sanguine Operations of War,—it is high Time for them to assert those Rights, and with honest Indignation oppose the Torrent of Oppression rushing in upon them.

By the Introduction of your present Form of Government, or rather Form of Tyranny, you and your Wives and your Children are made Slaves. You have nothing that you can call your own, and all the Fruits of your Labour and Industry may be taken from you, whenever an avaricious Governor and a rapacious Council may incline to demand them. You are liable, by their Edicts, to be transported into foreign Countries, to fight Battles in which you have no Interest, and to spill your Blood in Conflicts, from which neither Honour or Emolument can be derived; nay, the Enjoyment of your very Religion, on the present System, depends on a Legislature, in which you have no Share, and over which you have no Controul, and your Priests are exposed to Expulsion, Banishment and Ruin, whenever their Wealth and Possessions furnish sufficient Temptation. They cannot be sure that a virtuous Prince will always fill the Throne; and should a wicked or a careless King concur with a wicked Ministry in extracting the Treasure and Strength of your Country, it is impossible to conceive to what Variety and to what Extremes of Wretchedness you may, under the present Establishment, be reduced.

We are informed you have already been called upon to waste your Lives in a Contest with us; should you, by a Compliance in this Instance, assent to your new Establishment, and a War break out with France, your Wealth and your Sons may be sent to perish in Expeditions against their Islands in the West-Indies.

It cannot be presumed that these Considerations will have no Weight with you, or that you are so lost to all Sense of Honour. We can never believe that the present Race of Canadians are so degenerated as to possess neither the Spirit, the Gallantry or the Courage of their Ancestors. You certainly will not permit the Infamy and Disgrace of such Pusillanimity to rest on your own Heads, and the Consequences of it on your Children for ever.

We for our Parts are determined to live free, or not at all, and are resolved that Posterity shall never reproach us with having brought Slaves into the World.

Permit us again to repeat that we are your Friends, not your Enemies; and be not imposed upon by those who may endeavour to create Animosities. The taking the Fort and military Stores at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, and the armed Vessels on the Lake, was dictated by the great Law of Self-preservation; they were intended to annoy us, and to cut off that friendly Intercourse and Communication which has hitherto subsisted between you and us: We hope it has given you no Uneasiness, and you may rely on our Assurances, that these Colonies will pursue no Measures whatever, but such as Friendship and a Regard for our mutual Safety and Interest may suggest.

As our Concern for your Welfare entitles us to your Friendship, we presume you will not by doing us Injury, reduce us to the disagreeable Necessity of treating you as Enemies.

We yet entertain Hopes of your uniting with us in the Defence of our common Liberty, and there is yet Reason to believe, that should we join in imploring the Attention of our Sovereign to the unmerited and unparallelled Oppressions of his American Subjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious Ministry any longer to riot in the Ruins of the Rights of Mankind.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, was married JOSEPH SMITH, Esq; of Burlington, Treasurer of West New-Jersey, to Miss JAMES, the amiable and agreeable daughter of ABEL JAMES, Esq; of this city.

A Gentleman who came passenger with Capt. M'Culloch, has brought the Act of Parliament for restraining the trade and commerce of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, which received the royal assent on the 13th of April, being the same as inserted in the Supplement, only that it is not to take effect till the *twentieth* instead of the *first* day of July.

We learn that there were 200 of the Regulars killed and wounded in the late engagement at Noddle Island, and only three of the Provincials wounded.

By vessels arrived at New-York from St. Eustatia and St. Kitts we learn, that they had received an account of the Lexington engagement, and that it had occasioned the greatest confusion and distress, through the most anxious apprehensions for the consequences to the islands.

Last Thursday morning the THREE BATTALIONS of this city and liberties, consisting of 1500 men, the artillery company of 150 (with two twelve, and four six pound brass field pieces, a troop of Light-horse, several companies of light infantry, rangers, and rifle-men, in the whole above Two THOUSAND Men, marched to the Commons, and having joined in brigade, went through the manual exercise, firings, and manœuvres, (with a dexterity scarcely to have been expected from such short practice) in the presence of the honorable Members of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and several thousand spectators, among whom were a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 5.

WHEREAS the business of this Committee has been much obstructed and embarrassed, by necessary inquiries into the circumstances of goods imported here from other provinces:

RESOLVED therefore, That, for the future, whenever goods shall be imported into this province from any of the neighbouring colonies, the importer do produce a CERTIFICATE from the Chairman of the Committee from whence such goods are sent, signifying their IMPORTATION WITHIN THE RULES OF THE CONGRESS, or do produce a qualification taken before some Magistrate of the identity of such goods, of the time of their importation into this country, and vessel in which they were imported, in failure whereof no such goods be permitted to be landed or sold, within the limits of this city and liberties. *By order of the Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.*

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Secretary.

June 7. The Committee last evening having requested as many members as conveniently could to meet this day at the Coffee-House, to enquire concerning an information given, that Capt. Robert Torrans had imported and sold Irish linens, some time the first of May last, in direct violation of the Association of the Congress.

Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan, in whose vessel Capt. Torrans sailed, gave the following affidavit made by the Captain:

On the fifth day of June, 1775, before the subscribing Justice, cometh Robert Torrans, master of the ship Duke of York, lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia, and maketh oath, on the Holy Gospels, and saith, that Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan, of said city, merchant, was not privy to, nor interested in, any goods or merchandizes lately imported in said vessel from Ireland; and that Blair M'Clenaghan aforesaid was not privy to, nor aiding or assisting, nor consenting to the sale, landing or putting on shore at Philadelphia, or elsewhere in America, said goods or merchandize, so imported.

ROBERT TORRANS.

Taken and sworn before me, GEORGE BRYAN.

1st. *Resolved*, That Mr. M'Clenaghan appears to this Committee to be liable to no censure or suspicion with regard to the importation, landing or sale of goods in said vessel, and that he has done his duty in discharging Capt. Torrans from his employ.

2d. *Resolved*, That Messrs. Harbison and Dean call at Captain Torrans's lodgings, and enquire if he is in town, and request his attendance immediately.

3d. Messrs. Harbison and Dean report that Capt. Torrans has not been at his lodgings since yesterday morning.

4th. *Resolved*, That as Captain Torrans cannot now be found, the consideration of his conduct, and farther proceedings of the Committee thereon be deferred to next meeting of the Committee.

June 9. The Committee resumed the consideration of Captain Robert Torrans, late of the ship Duke of York.

Resolved unanimously, That Captain Torrans has wilfully and knowingly violated the Association of the Congress, and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertise his conduct, agreeable to the eleventh Resolution of the Continental Congress.

In COMMITTEE, Chester County, June 6.

THE Committee met, pursuant to appointment, in the township of Charlestown, and proceeded to examine into the charge lodged against William Moore Esq; setting forth, that he was inimical to the liberties of America, *and that he had expressed a design to oppose the present Association. Mr. Moore being ill, was waited on by two of the Committee, with copies of the several charges exhibited against him; to which, after due consideration, he returned the following answer, viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

"*I have read the different charges against me, which have been laid before you, and am extremely sorry for any unguarded expression* therein contained *that may have dropped from me; for, believe me, that I have no interest but what is in America; I wish well to every individual in it, and pray that its Liberties may be preserved to the latest times.*——*I also further declare, that I have of* late *encouraged, and will continue to encourage, learning the military art, apprehending the time is not far distant when there may be occasion for it.*

"*I hope, Gentlemen, this will be satisfactory to you, I am now an old man, and cannot possibly entertain a thought but what is friendly to America, in which I am to leave my family and all that is dear to me, and the short time I have to live I wish to seek peace with all men. Witness my hand, this 6th of June,* 1775. WM. MOORE."

"To ANTHONY WAYNE, Esq; Chairman of the Committee of Chester County."

On motion, Resolved, nem. con. *That William Moore, Esq; has made a proper acknowledgment, and given a satisfactory answer to this Committee. Therefore,*

Ordered, *That this proceeding be published, to the end that Mr. Moore's person and property may remain free from injury on account of any thing that has heretofore been alledged against him, respecting public matters.*

By order of the Committee,

LEWIS GRONOW, Secr. pro tem.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Smithfield, in the county of Bucks, on the 28th of May last, an indented servant man, named WILLIAM WISTBURN; he is a short well set fellow, with dark curly hair, and has a remarkable uncommon motion with his eyes: Had on, when he went away, and old felt hat, light coloured jacket with metal buttons, tow trowsers, and shoes tied with strings. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive *Forty Shillings* reward, paid by

¶ JOSEPH HARVEY.

It is thought he will make for Morris-Town, in New-Jersey.

RUN away, May 20, 1775, from the subscriber, living in York-town, an Irish servant girl, named *Elizabeth Young*, of a dark complexion, low in stature, and has brown hair; she appears as if she was with child; she is a great smoaker of tobacco; had on, and took with her, one small striped blue and white linen short gown and petticoat, one pale blue worsted gown without sleeves, one fine shift half-worn, with robins and Dresden lace round the neck, 3 check aprons, two of them too long for her, one old black quilted petticoat, one pair blue yarn stockings, with some blue cotton in the feet, leather shoes lined with linen, yellow carved metal buckles, one single Kenting handkerchief flowered, one old calicoe short gown, and one white ditto, with pieces set under their arms. It is supposed she has gone with some fellow, and will pass for his wife. Whoever takes up said girl, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable expences, paid by WILLIAM WHITE. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

ON *Friday night last, the store of the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. One piece bengal, 2 pieces calicoe, 1 piece cambrick, 1 piece lawn, 1 dozen mens hose, 2 pieces Irish linen, 2 pieces calimancoe, blue and black, 2 small remnants narrow persian, white and red, 6 pair thread hose, 1 dozen black worsted mitts, 1 dozen coloured ditto, 10 black Barcelona handkerchiefs, 2 packets lawn, 1 piece cambrick, 1 piece check, 1 piece cord-durey, 1 piece durant, 2 dozen cotton hose, 2 remnants calicoe, containing 25 yards, 1 Barcelona handkerchief coloured, 10 yards English goplin flowered, 1 dozen shoe buckles, a white jean fustian coat, lined with linen cloth, the buttons covered with the same of the coat. Whoever takes up and secures the thief or thieves, shall have Five Pounds upon conviction of him or either of them, and for the above described goods Five Pounds, or in proportion to the quantity of goods restored,* paid by

June 5, 1775. ‖ JOHN POTTER.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Loudoun county, and colony of Virginia, the 5th of February, 1775, a convict Welshman born, and brought up in London, named *Thomas Morgan*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, fresh coloured, yellow hair, sandy coloured beard, with a remarkable scar on his right arm, between the shoulder and elbow, proceeded from an issue hole, and likewise another sore on the right hip, aged about 25 years; had on, when he went away, an old light coloured jacket, an ozenbrigs shirt, a pair of long blue woollen trowsers, a pair of new mixed black and white stockings, a scolloped hat, bound with black velvet, a sleeveless old green coat, tarred with the ship. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ WILLIAM NICKOLS.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, a servant man, named *Richard Reynolds*, a Londoner, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a grey kersey coattee and waistcoat, leather breeches, check shirt, his shoes rather of the largest. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 10, 1775. JOHN BLACKLEDGE.

GOODS at the Mayor's Office, supposed to be STOLEN by a Woman, who calls herself by the Name of Margaret Caton,

A.

ONE pair of silver tea tongs, marked W. S; one beaver hat; one Barcelona handkerchief; one black velvet cloak; one China sugar bason; one China pint cup; one pillow case,

D.

marked I. S; one silver watch, maker's name Charles Clay, London, the outside case very much bruised.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the Hospital Lot, a black COW, branded on one Horn with the Word Hospital, with a Bull Calf, about 3 Weeks old. Any Person giving Information, so as they may be obtained again, shall receive the above Reward, or Two Dollars for the Cow only, to be paid by

June 12, 1775. JOHN SAXTON, at the Hospital.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at the corner of Second and Shippen-streets, in the District of Southwark, about 5 weeks ago, a small sized black MARE, with a long switch tail, had no brand that can be remembered; at the time the mare strayed away she had a lock upon her fore foot, and was unshod; the hair which falls down between her ears has been cut off short, to prevent its getting into her eyes. Whoever will bring the said mare to me, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. *June* 12, 1775. PATRICK CARR. §

[*Advertisements omitted this Week will be in our next.*]

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit the exportation or carrying out from any of the provinces or colonies before mentioned, or the importation into the same, of any goods or commodities whatsoever, for the victualling or providing any of his Majesty's ships of war, or other ships or vessels in his Majesty's service, or for his Majesty's forces, forts or garrisons, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to hinder or restrain the lawful importation into any or either of the said provinces or colonies herein before mentioned, from any of the *British* islands in the *West-Indies*, of any such goods or commodities, being the growth or produce thereof, as may now by law be imported from thence into the said provinces or colonies, or any or either of them.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any ship or vessel, being the property of the subjects of *Great-Britain*, not belonging to and fitted out from *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or the islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Sark*, *Alderney* or *Man*, shall be found, after the 20th day of *July*, 1775, carrying on any fishery, of what nature or kind soever, upon the Banks of *Newfoundland*, the coast of *Labrador*, or within the River or Gulph of *Saint Lawrence*, or upon the coast of *Cape-Breton*, or *Nova Scotia*, or any other part of the coast of *North-America*, or having on board materials for carrying on any such fishery, every such ship or vessel, with her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the fish, if any shall be found on board, shall be forfeited, unless the master, or other person having the charge of such ship or vessel, do produce to the Commander of any of his Majesty's ships of war, stationed for the protection and superintendance of the *British* fisheries in *America*, a certificate, under the hand and seal of the Governor, or Commander in Chief of any of the colonies or plantations of *Quebec*, *Newfoundland*, *Saint John*, *Nova Scotia*, *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North-Carolina*, *South-Carolina*, *Georgia*, *East-Florida*, *West-Florida*, *Bahamas* and *Bermudas*, setting forth, that such ship or vessel, expressing her name, and the name of her master, and describing her built and burthen, hath fitted and cleared out from some one of the said colonies or plantations, in order to proceed upon the said fishery, and that she actually and *bona fide* belongs to and is the whole and entire property of his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said colony or plantation; which certificates such Governors, or Commanders in Chief respectively, are hereby authorised and required to grant.

And to the end that the foregoing prohibitions, restrictions and regulations, may be more effectually carried into execution, it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all or any of the commanders of his Majesty's ships or vessels of war, stationed and appointed for the regulation and protection of the *British* fishery upon the coasts of *North-America*, or to and for the commanders of any other of his Majesty's ships or vessels employed at sea, and they and every of them are hereby required and enjoined to examine, search, and visit all ships and vessels suspected to be carrying on the said fisheries; and to seize, arrest and prosecute, in manner herein-after directed, all and every such ships and vessels as shall be found to be carrying on the said fisheries, not belonging to and fitted out from *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or the islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, which shall not have on board the certificate herein-before required.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to impower any officer of his Majesty's ships of war, or of his Majesty's customs, to seize any ship or vessel which shall be fitted and cleared out from any of the said colonies and provinces before the first day of *June*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, for the whale fishery only, and which shall be found carrying on such fishery within the limits aforesaid, between the said first day of *June* and the first day of *November*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and not carrying on, nor having on board any materials for carrying on, any other fishery.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained, respecting the fisheries carried on by his Majesty's subjects in *North-America*, shall affect, or be construed to affect, any ship or vessel, her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel, furniture or fish on board, being the property of any of the inhabitants of the island of *Nantucket*, employed in the whale fishery only, if it shall appear by the papers on board, that such ship or vessel was fitted and cleared out from thence before the first day of *June*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or if the master, or other person having the charge of any such ship or vessel as aforesaid, shall produce a certificate, under the hand and seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of the province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, setting forth, that such ship or vessel (expressing her name, and the name of her master, and describing her built and burthen) is the whole and entire property of his Majesty's subjects of the said island of *Nantucket*, and was the property of one or more of them on or before the twenty-fifth day of *March*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and that she was cleared out with materials on board in order to proceed upon the whale fishery only; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained, respecting the fisheries carried on by his Majesty's subjects in *North-America*, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any ship or vessel, being the property of any of the inhabitants of the townships of *Marshfield* and *Scituate*, in the province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, employed in or carrying on the mackarel, shad, and alewife fisheries only, if the master, or other person having the charge of any such ship or vessel, as aforesaid, shall produce a certificate, under the hand and seal of the Governor, or Commander in Chief, of the province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, setting forth, that such ship or vessel, expressing her name, and the name of her master, and describing her built and burthen) is the whole and entire property of his Majesty's subjects of the said townships of *Marshfield* and *Scituate*, and was the property of one or more of them, on or before the twenty-fifth day of *March*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, which certificate or certificates such Governor or Commander in Chief is hereby authorised and required to grant.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the river which emptieth itself into *Passamacadie* or *Passamaquadi Bay*, on the western side, and is commonly called and known by the name of *Saint Croix River*, be held and deemed, for all the purposes in this act contained, to be the boundary between the provinces of *Massachusetts-Bay* and *Nova-Scotia*.

And whereas it is the intent and meaning of this act, That the several prohibitions and restraints herein imposed upon the trade and commerce, and fisheries of the said provinces and colonies should be discontinued and cease, so soon as the trade and commerce of his Majesty's subjects may be carried on without interruption; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of his Majesty's Governor or Commander in Chief, and the majority of the council, in the provinces of *New-Hampshire* and *Massachusetts-Bay* respectively, that peace and obedience to the laws shall be so far restored within the said provinces, or either of them, that the trade and commerce of his Majesty's subjects may be carried on without interruption within the same; and that goods, wares and merchandize, have been freely imported into the said provinces, or either of them, from *Great-Britain*, and exposed to sale, without any let, hindrance or molestation, from or by reason of any unlawful combinations to prevent or obstruct the same; and that goods, wares and merchandize, have in like manner been exported from the said provinces, or either of them respectively, to *Great-Britain*, for and during the term of one calendar month preceding; that then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Council of such provinces respectively, by proclamation, under the seal of such respective province, to notify the same to the several officers of the customs, and all others; and after such proclamation, this act with respect to such province, within which such proclamation or proclamations have been issued as aforesaid, shall be discontinued and cease (except as herein after provided) and all officers of his Majesty's customs, and all other persons having charge of the execution of this act, having received due notice of such proclamation, are hereby directed and required to yield and pay obedience to such proclamation, and to proceed in the discharge of their respective duties, in admitting to entry, clearing and discharging all ships and vessels, and all goods, wares and merchandizes, into and out of such respective province; and to permit and suffer any ships or vessels to carry on the fisheries within the limits herein before mentioned, in like manner as if this act had never been made; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be further enacted, That the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Council of the province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, shall and may, and he is hereby authorised and impowered, upon application for and on behalf of the colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Island*, and *Providence Plantation*, or either of them, by the Governor or Commander in Chief of the said colonies respectively, to issue the like public notice or notices by proclamation within the said colonies, or either of them, if it shall be proved to the said Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council of *Massachusetts-Bay*, by the testimony of the officers of his Majesty's Customs in each of the said colonies respectively, and the said Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, shall be satisfied of the truth thereof, that the lawful trade between the said colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Island*, and *Providence Plantation* and *Great-Britain*, is and hath been carried on in manner herein before mentioned within the said colonies or either of them for the space of one calendar month preceding the date of such application; and from and after such proclamation this act shall, with respect to such colonies or either of them, be discontinued and cease (except as herein after provided;) and all officers of the Customs in the said colonies, and all others, are hereby required to pay obedience to such public notice of the said Governor or Commander in Chief as aforesaid, and to proceed in the discharge of their respective duties in admitting to entry, clearing and discharging all ships and vessels, and all goods, wares and merchandize, into and out of such colony or colonies, in like manner as if this act had never been made, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That such proclamation or proclamations shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to discharge or suspend any proceedings upon any seizure which shall have been made, or any prosecution which shall have been commenced for any penalty or forfeiture inflicted by this act, before the issuing of such proclamation or proclamations.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall give or grant any false certificate, cocket or clearance, for any of the purposes required or directed by this act, such person or persons shall forfeit the sum of 500l. and be rendered incapable of serving his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in any office whatsoever; and if any person or persons shall counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify any certificate, cocket or clearance, required or directed by this act, or shall knowingly or willingly make use of any false certificate, cocket or clearance, or of any certificate, cocket or clearance, so counterfeited, erased, altered or falsified, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and such certificate, cocket or clearance, shall be invalid and of no effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any act or acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the *British* colonies or plantations in *America*, are directed to be prosecuted, sued for, or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by two several acts of Parliament, the one passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty, entituled, *An act for granting certain duties in the* British *colonies and plantations in* America; *for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King* George *the Second, intituled,* An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; *for applying the produce of such duties, and of the duties to arise by virtue of the said act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the said colonies and plantations; for explaining an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King* Charles *the Second, intituled,* An act for the encouragement of the *Greenland* and *Eastland* trades, and for the better securing the plantation trade; *and for altering and disallowing several drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine conveyance of goods to and from the said colonies and plantations, and improving and securing the trade between the same and* Great-Britain; and the other, passed in the eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, entituled, *An act for the more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of Parliament relating to the trade or revenues of the* British *colonies and plantations in* America.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act of Parliament, the defendant or defendants in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give the said act and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance of and by the authority of this act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if judgment shall be given upon any verdict or demurrer against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as defendants have in other cases by law.

Passed by his Majesty on Friday, March 31, 1775.

NAIL and SPIKE ROD IRON,
Of the best Quality,
And also excellent IRON HOOPS, of all Sizes.
TO BE HAD OF
ISAAC LOW, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, and NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, in Dock-street, New-York. ¶

To be SOLD on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, by
JAMES KINNEAR,
At his Vendue-store, the Corner of Third and Vine-streets,
A GREAT Variety of choice CORDIALS, amongst which are, Geneva in Cases, Plain, Cherry and Rasberry Brandy; Cherry Rum, Doctor Stephens, Anniseed, Clove and Orange Water; also a good Assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the Season.
N. B. GOODS daily received for Sale at said Store, and Part Cash advanced, if required. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
THE Time of a SERVANT WOMAN, who is a good wet Nurse, and likewise a good work Woman. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS.

THE Creditors of *Richard Stockton*, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the goal of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of West New-Jersey, are desired to meet at said Court-house, on Thursday, the 29th day of this instant June, to shew cause (if any they have) before two of the judges of the inferior court of said county, why an assignment of the effects of the said *Stockton* should not be made for the benefit of his creditors, and his body released from confinement. §

New-Castle, June 5, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of said County, to wit. A certain *John Alexander*, who was advertised in the Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1694, as a runaway from a certain John Elder, of Lancaster County, on the 7th of May last past. Also a certain Negroe Man, named *Will*, who belongs to Isaac Thomas, of Cæcil County, Maryland, as he says. Their Masters are desired to come, in four Weeks from the Date, and take them away, or they will be sold for the same, by THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the county of Somerset, township of Barnard, in East New-Jersey, on the 16th day of May last, a bright sorrel half-blooded MARE, about 14½ hands high, has a large blaze in her face, trots neat, is well built, lofty carriage, shod all round when taken away, without mark or brand, 4 years old this spring; it may be seen that one of her hind feet turns in more than the other. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner gets said mare again, and the thief is brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and if the mare is got without the thief, and the owner gets her again, they shall have Five Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL VAIL. ¶

A STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of ABRAHAM LEVERING, in Roxborough township, about 7 or 8 miles from Philadelphia, up Schuylkill, near Nathan Levering's tavern, A RED COW, with a white face, and many more marks. Whoever has lost said Cow, is desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. *June* 3, 1775. ¶

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Norriton township, Philadelphia county, on the 24th of May last, a dark brown MARE, shod all round, has no marks, is very old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. CHRISTOPHER STUART. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Derry township, Lancaster county, on Saturday, the 3d of June instant, an English servant man, named *Thomas Young*, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, of a good complexion, dark hair, somewhat round shouldered; had on, when he went away, a fly-coat, made of light coloured country coating, with white metal buttons, a crimson velvet jacket, much faded, the back parts of red calimancoe, good buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, half-worn shoes, with carved yellow buckles, a wool hat, and country made linen shirt; he may probably change his name to that of *George Bryan*, and endeavour to pass for a tallow chandler, being bred to that business in England. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward of Forty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN M'FARLAND. ¶

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscribers, on the 4th day of June, 1775, two servant men, the one belonging to George Brown, of the Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, James Trapwell, an Englishman, about 32 years of age, with straight brown hair, of a pale complexion, somewhat pitted with the small pox; had on a dark brown broadcloth coat and waistcoat, a homespun shirt, good buckskin breeches, and home made yarn stockings, about half-worn shoes, and an old beaver hat. The other a well-set Irishman, belonging to Samuel Bunting, junior, of Chesterfield, in the province of New-Jersey, James Green, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, with brown curled hair, tied behind; had on, and took with him, a cloth coloured coatee, striped waistcoat, with the stripe round him, one pair of striped trowsers, one pair of ozenbrigs ditto, double soaled shoes, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Five Dollars for either of them, from GEORGE BROWN, and SAMUEL BUNTING, jun.

¶ The said servants were shipmates, and came into Philadelphia near two years ago, they were often together, and were seen that day.

STRAYED away, about the middle of April last, from the subscriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Chester county, a large pale red COW, part of the bushy end of her tail cut off, one of her ears marked, but cannot tell which; I expect she has calved some time ago. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings reward, with reasonable charges. *June* 7, 1775. JOHN FLOWER. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

The ACT of PARLIAMENT for reſtraining the Trade of all the Colonies, except Nantucket, Nova-Scotia, St. Lawrence, New-York, North-Carolina and Georgia.

WHEREAS by an Act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An act for the encouraging and encreaſing of ſhipping and navigation," and by ſeveral ſubſequent acts of Parliament, which are now in force, it is amongſt other things enacted, That for every ſhip or veſſel which ſhall load any commodities in thoſe acts particularly enumerated, at any Britiſh Plantation, being the growth, product, or manufacture thereof, bonds ſhall be given, with one ſurety, to the value of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of greater burthen, that the ſame commodities ſhall be brought by ſuch ſhip or veſſel to ſome other Britiſh plantation, or to ſome port in Great-Britain:

And whereas by ſeveral other acts of Parliament, which are now in force, no commodities of the growth, product, or manufacture of Europe (except ſalt for the fiſheries, wines of the Madeiras and Azores, and Weſtern-Iſlands, and victuals and linen cloth from Ireland, under the reſtrictions in ſuch acts particularly mentioned) can be imported into any plantation, colony territory, or place, belonging to his Majeſty, in Aſia, Africa, or America, but what ſhall be, *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence:

And whereas, during the continuance of the combinations and diſorders which at this time prevail within the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to the obſtruction of the commerce of theſe kingdoms, and others his Majeſty's dominions, and in breach and violation of the laws of this realm, it is highly unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade, and the ſame benefits and advantages to which his Majeſty's faithful and obebient ſubjects are entitled:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of July, 1775, and during the continuance of this act, no goods, wares or merchandize, which are particularly enumerated in and by the ſaid act, made in the 12th year of King Charles II. or any other act, being the growth, product or manufacture of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, in North-America, or any or either of them, are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh colony, or to Great-Britain, or any ſuch enumerated goods, wares or merchandize, which that at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſaid colonies, or any or either of them, ſhall be ſhipped, carried, conveyed or tranſported, from any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, other than to Great-Britain or ſome of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to be laid on ſhore there; and that no other goods, wares or merchandizes whatſoever, of the growth, product or manufacture of the colonies herein before mentioned, or which ſhall at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſame, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of July, and during the continuance of this act, be ſhipped carried, conveyed or tranſported from any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, except to the kingdom of Great-Britain or Ireland, or to ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to be laid on ſhore there, any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of July, before any ſhip or veſſel ſhall have or take on board any goods as aforeſaid, in any or either of the Colonies before mentioned, ſufficient bond with one ſurety, beſides the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be given to the Collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms at the port or place where ſuch goods are intended to be laden or taken on board, in the penalty of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than 100 tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip ſhall be of that or any greater burthen, with condition that ſuch enumerated goods ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, except ſome port or place within the kingdom of Great-Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh plantations in the Weſt-Indies; and that all other goods, wares, and merchandize, ſo intended to be laden as aforeſaid, ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, other than and except ſome port or place within the kingdoms of Great-Britain or Ireland, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands of the Weſt-Indies; and with further condition, to bring a certificate, in diſcharge thereof, within eighteen months from the date of ſuch bond, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in Great-Britain or Ireland reſpectively, and within ſix months for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in any of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, which reſpective certificates ſhall be under the hands and ſeals of office of the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, reſident at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be landed, teſtifying the landing thereof; or ſuch bond or bonds ſhall and may be diſcharged, by proof upon oath, made by credible perſons, that the ſaid goods were taken by enemies, or periſhed in the ſeas.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That where any ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given as aforeſaid, in purſuance of this act, the Collector or other principal officer of the cuſtoms to whom ſuch bond or bonds ſhall have been given, ſhall deliver, under his hand and ſeal of office, without fee or reward, to the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel taking in ſuch goods, for the ſecuring of her navigation, a certificate that ſuch bond or bonds, hath or have been given, expreſſing therein the quantity and ſpecies of the goods, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the port or place for which they were entered; and if any ſuch goods ſhall be laden on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in any of the Colonies in this act before-mentioned, before ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given, or ſhall be found on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, without the certificate herein before directed, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, the goods ſo laden, together with the ſhip or veſſel, with her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be forfeited. And if any goods, ſo laden as aforeſaid, ſhall be landed or diſcharged at any other port or place contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, over and above the penalty of the bond or bonds, the ſhipper and owner of ſuch goods, and the maſter or perſon taking charge of the veſſel on board which they were laden, ſhall reſpectively forfeit the full value of the goods ſo landed or diſcharged, to be eſtimated according to the higheſt price or value which ſuch ſort of goods bear in the colony where, and at the time when, they were ſhipped and laden; which ſhip and goods may be ſeized and proſecuted for, by any Admiral, chief commander or commiſſioned officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or by any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, in the manner herein after directed.

And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of September, 1775, and during the continuance of this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victual, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, imported directly from hence) ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid Colonies herein before reſpectively mentioned, upon any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods ſhall be *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture thereof, and of the ſhip or veſſel on board which ſuch goods ſhall be laden; and it ſhall be lawful for any Admiral, chief commander or commiſſioned officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to ſeize any ſhip or veſſel arriving at any of the ſaid Colonies before mentioned, or which ſhall be diſcovered within two leagues of any ſhore thereof (except as before excepted) for which the maſter or other perſon taking charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall not produce a cocket or clearance from the Collector or proper officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, certifying that the ſaid goods were laden on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel in ſome part of Great-Britain; any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, or any thing herein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit the exportation or carrying out from any of the colonies before mentioned, or the importation into the ſame, of any goods or commodities whatſoever, for the victualling or providing any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, or other ſhips or veſſels in his Majeſty's ſervice, or for his Majeſty's forces, forts or garriſons, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And provided alſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to hinder or reſtrain the lawful importation into any or either of the ſaid colonies herein before mentioned, from any of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, of any ſuch goods or commodities, being the growth or produce thereof, as may now by law be imported from thence into the ſaid colonies, or any or either of them.

And whereas it is the intent and meaning of this act, that the ſeveral prohibitions and reſtraints herein before enacted, ſhould be diſcontinued and ceaſe ſo ſoon as the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſaid colonies: Be it enacted therefore by the authority aforeſaid, that whenever it ſhall be made appear, to the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty's Governor or Commander in Chief, and the majority of the Council, of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored within the ſaid colonies, or either of them, that the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſame, and that goods, wares and merchandize, have been freely imported into the ſaid colenies, or either of them, from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, and expoſed to ſale without any lett, hindrance or moleſtation, from or by reaſon of any unlawful combinations to prevent or obſtruct the ſame; and that goods, wares and merchandize, have, in like manner, been exported from the ſaid Colonies, or either of them reſpectively, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, for and during the term of one kalender month preceding; that then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Council of ſuch Colonies reſpectively, by proclamation, under the ſeal of ſuch reſpective Colony, to notify the ſame to the ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, and all others; and after ſuch proclamation, this act, with reſpect to ſuch Colony within which ſuch proclamation or proclamations have been iſſued as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcontinued and ceaſe, (except as herein provided) and all officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and all other perſons having charge of the execution of this act, having received due notice of ſuch proclamation, are hereby directed and required to yield and pay obedience to ſuch proclamation, and to proceed in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties, in admitting to entry, clearing and diſcharging all ſhips and veſſels, and all goods, wares and merchandize, into and out of ſuch reſpective Colony, in like manner as if this act had never been made, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch proclamation ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to ſuſpend any proceedings upon any ſeizure which ſhall have been made, or any proſecution which ſhall have been commenced for any penalty or forfeiture inflicted by this act before the iſſuing ſuch proclamation or proclamations.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall give or grant any falſe certificate, cocket or clearance, for any of the purpoſes required or directed by this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit the ſum of 500 l. and be rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in any office whatſoever; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit, eraſe, alter or falſify any certificate, cocket or clearance, required or directed by this act, or ſhall knowingly or willingly make uſe of any falſe certificate, cocket or clearance, or of any certificate, cocket or clearance ſo counterfeited, eraſed or falſified, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit the ſum of 500l. and ſuch certificate, cocket or clearance, ſhall be invalid and of no effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act, ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for and recovered, and be divided, paid and applied, in the like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by an act or acts of parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for or recovered, divided, paid or applied, by two ſeveral acts of parliament, the one paſſed in the 4th year of his preſent Majeſty, entituled, an act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an act paſſed in the 6th year of his late Majeſty King George the Second, entituled, an act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's ſugar Colonies in America, for applying the produce of ſuch duties, and of the duties to ariſe by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, for explaining an act made in the 25th year of the reign of King Charles II. intituled, an act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland traders, and for the better ſecuring the Plantation trade, for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on exports, and for more effectually preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great-Britain; and the other paſſed in the 8th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entituled, an act for the more eaſy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of Parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act of Parliament, the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or ſuit may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid act, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the authority of this act; and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, of if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer againſt the plaintiff, the defendant ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as defendants have in other caſes at law.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,
At Mr. PENN's Houſe, in High-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt of June,

PART of the Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of Upholſtery, Cabinet-maker's Work and Kitchen Furniture. The Goods may be viewed from the Day Week preceding the Sale.

The Carriages and Horſes to be diſpoſed of by private Contract, at any Time, as Purchaſers may offer. ¶

LOST,
In the Crowd, before the Goal Door, laſt Wedneſday Evening,
A Red Morocco Leather Lady's Pocket-Book, with a Silver Claſp, containing ſeveral Papers, and among them one or more Letters, which can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Papers to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and no Queſtions ſhall be aſked. No further Reward will be offered. *May* 26, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be ſeen at Joſeph Vandergrift's new Livery-Stable, near the Dock,
A LIKELY DARK BROWN HORSE, with a Star in his Forehead, 5 Years old, 16 Hands high, a light natural Trotter, and, if ſuitably matched, would make an excellent Pair for a Carriage. Further Particulars, if neceſſary, may be known, by enquiring of the Groom at ſaid Stable. ¶ *May* 20.

A FEW Bales of COTTON and FLAX; Indigo; Madder; ſapped and unſapped Logwood; Braziletto; Fuſtick; ground Redwood, Galls, Allom and Copperas; Brimſtone; Lump, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars; Rice, Coffee and Chocolate; Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon; Writing and Shop Paper, and Paſteboards; Glue; Bottling Corks; Carolina Pink; Engliſh, Rag and Crumb-cree-Scythe Stones; and divers other Articles,
TO BE SOLD BY
BENEDICT DORSEY,
In THIRD-STREET, nearly oppoſite the WORK-HOUSE. ¶

COTTON in Bags; Excellent Florence Oil in Cheſts; Pepper in Bales; Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace; French Indigo; Weſton's Snuff; Geneva in Caſes; London Porter in Bottles; Choice old Antigua Rum, at 7/6 per Gallon; with every other Article common to the Wet Good Buſineſs,
TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Garrigues, junior, & Co.
At their Warehouſe, in Market ſtreet, the third door above the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia. ¶

All Sorts of Military Articles,
Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by
WOLERE MING,
In MARKET-STREET, about 10 Doors above the GOAL,
Where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

Eaſton, May 26, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of June next, at 9 o' clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield township, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Jacob Strowd and others, and containing 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Derrick Van Vleet, ſenior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
AN *ENGLISH* BULL,
IN VERY GOOD ORDER, YOUNG, his colour red, and ſuppoſed to weigh Nine Hundred Weight. Enquire of WILLIAM FRIBY, at ROBERT KENNEDY's, the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

A GENTLEMAN, who ſerved as Officer all laſt War in the King of Pruſſia's Army, offers his Service to the Province of Pennſylvania. The Men that will be entruſted to his Care, he obliges himſelf to teach, in a very ſhort time, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary Manœuvres, eſpecially quick Firing, even without a Rammer, for which purpoſe he knows how to prepare ſuitable Cartridges, beſides the Art of advancing and retiring properly, and laſtly how to avoid all Confuſion in an Engagement. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

Weſt-Nottingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 18, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all Perſons from buying or taking an Aſſignment of three Notes, under the Hand and Seal of me, the ſubſcriber, two for Four Pounds each, and one for Three Pounds, all dated May 28, and given to a certain Jonathan Coates, late of Millcreek, in Lancaſter county, who has abſconded the Parts, for as the ſubſcriber has Accounts againſt them, he intends to diſpute Payment of the Bonds by Law.

¶ JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Imported, and to be ſold by

HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Zebulon Rudolph, deceaſed,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels; JAMAICA SPIRITS, in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; WEST-INDIA RUM; Virginia Hemp, and a Parcel ſalted dry Cow Hides, juſt imported. † 6 w.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1775.

TURNED out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, at Point-no-Point, about three weeks ago, a bay HORSE, riſing five years old, with a black mane and tail; had no ſtar in the forehead, nor brand mark, nor ſhoes on. Whoever has taken up ſaid horſe, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in Black-horſe-alley, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS LEE. ¶

WENT ASTRAY from the Commons of this City, on the 21ſt Inſtant, A dark brown MILCH COW, of a middling Size, her Horns of a common Height, and has a Slit in her left Ear. Whoever brings ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, living in Elfrith's Alley, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, from ¶

Philad. May 29, 1775. ESTHER MYER.

IF *Joſeph Cameron*, who came from Ireland into this Province, and followed Peddling about 10 or 12 Years paſt, then went back, and returned here again, and is ſuppoſed to be in America, be alive, and will give Notice where he doth at preſent reſide to the Printers hereof, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; or if any perſon will be pleaſed to give any intelligence of the ſaid Cameron, it will be taken very kindly. ¶

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hellom townſhip, York county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Murphey*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſhort black hair, and pock-marked; had on, when he went away, a light coloured working jacket, two pair of trowſers, one pair ſtriped with blue and white, and the other was of tow linen, a new wool hat, broadcloth coat, and buckſkin breeches. Any perſon that ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

VALENTINE LEIBHEART.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his bail, a likely young fellow, named *Michael Dougherty*, about 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a ragged light coloured jacket, and a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, narrow made. Any perſon that takes up ſaid *Dougherty*, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the ſaid 40s. from DANIEL CLEATON.

It is ſuppoſed they will change their names and make towards ſome ſea port, as they went off together. ¶

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lanceſter county, gave a Promiſſory Note to one *Andrew M'Cormack*, late of Philadelphia, bearing date May 1774, for the ſum of Nine Pounds, payable laſt October, for a certain ſervant man; and he not being found, according to bargain, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I have not received value from ſaid *M'Cormack*, and will pay no part of ſaid Note, without being compelled thereto by law. SAMUEL M'CREARY. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 24th of April, in the night, a bay HORSE, full 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 4 years old, no brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his mane trimmed cloſe on the near ſide and under the collar, has a ſhort neck and a brown liſt along his back, one hind foot white; was in good order when ſtolen. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Pounds for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ 4 w. ANN PARKE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, TWO MARES, one a bright bay, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, paces, trots, and canters well, and has a remarkable trick of kicking, if the perſon riding touches her on the rump, about 7 years old; the other a roan, 4 years old, paces, trots and canters, about 14 hands high. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the thief and mares, ſhall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS on conviction, or THIRTY-FIVE SHILLINGS for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ 5 w. JONATHAN POTTS.

Lower-Croſs-Roads, Harford County, Maryland, May 22, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, an indented ſervant man, named *William Ducy*, by trade a Breeches-maker, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, ſhort black hair inclining to curl, full faced, ruddy complexion and a little freckled, ſpeaks with the brogue, being from the Weſt of Ireland; appears in dreſs genteel, and on that account may not be ſuſpected for a runaway, having a new blue broadcloth coat, bound with tape, and the holes worked with the ſame, a fine white ſhirt and a piece of fine country made linen, partly bleached, buckſkin breeches, very narrow ribbed white worſted ſtockings, and a pair of broad ribbed pepper and ſalt coloured ditto, a pair of ſhoes and a pair of doeſkin pumps with the laps bound with white leather, and odd ſhoe buckles, with a good Iriſh Caroline hat, cut a little in the faſhion. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo as the ſubſcriber ſhall get him again, ſhall receive the above reward from

JACOB LEMMON.

*** He can write, and has a forged paſs, and intends for General Gage. †

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John M'Donald*, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair and complexion, and has two moles on his left cheek; had on, when he went away, a half worn black coat wove twilled, a cloth coloured jacket, double breaſted, the lower parts much worn, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, having a piece of another hat ſewed in the crown, and is lined with white linen, had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings on; he ſerved part of his time with a certain James Moorhead, in Mountjoy townſhip, and has been in Lancaſter and Cheſter goals. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 23, 1775. † WILLIAM GLENN.

WAS committed to my Cuſtody, on the 21ſt inſtant, a Servant Lad, named *John Coffe*, about 18 Years of Age, an Iron Collar on his Neck, and he ſays he is a Servant to James Brown, in Lancaſter County. His Maſter is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away, in three Weeks from this Date, or he will be diſcharged, paying his Fees.

Cheſter, May 29, 1775. JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

New-Caſtle Goal, May 29, 1775.

NOW in the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. *Thomas Donogho*, about 22 years of age; had on, when committed, a brown coat and ſwanſkin jacket, a wool hat, and buckſkin breeches; who ſays he belongs to Captain Johnſton, of Cheſter-town, in Maryland. Alſo *William Philiſton*, who is adverтiſed by Joſeph White, in Bucks county, near New-town. Likewiſe *Francis May*, who was advertiſed by John Page and John Bradſhaw. Their maſters are deſired to come, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, pay their charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by

¶ 4 W. THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

May 18, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a young bay HORSE, four years old, with a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN WILLIAMSON. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ENOCH DAVIS, on the ſide of Schuylkill, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black and white COW, about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *May* 14, 1775. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

A MAN of ſmall ſtature, with ſhort black hair, a pale ſickly countenance, dreſſed in a ſuit of clothes of brown cloth, with a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, he is an Iriſhman, called himſelf the mate of a veſſel belonging to Baltimore-town, in Maryland, hired a horſe of me, the ſubſcriber, on the 18th inſtant, for two days, with pretence to go to his brother's, who (he ſaid) lived near the ſorrel horſe, on Lancaſter road, about 17 miles from Philadelphia; but as the man has not ſince been heard of, there is reaſon to believe his intentions have been diſhoneſt, and calculated to defraud me. The horſe is very large, red roan, with a very thick mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, low carriage, paces altogether, is cat-hammed, and has 3 or 4 ſaddle-ſpots on his back, one of them on the near ſide by the ſhoulder is a large one, he is about 8 or 9 years old, and ſhod all round; he had a ſaddle and bridle. Now, if any perſon will ſecure the horſe, or give ſuch information as to enable me to get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, from

LEONARD LESHART, in Market-ſtreet,

May 27, 1775. oppoſite the Widow Maſters's. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in New-garden townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, in the night between the 9th and 10th of January laſt, a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, diſh faced, 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces a travel, trots ſmartly, has wind-galls on the near fore foot at the paſtern joint, and ſome white hairs in her tail, 5 or 6 years old. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or Fifty Shillings for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

May 30, 1775. ‖ HENRY DIXSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *William Dunmead*, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round ſhouldered, fair complexion, light curled hair, lively grey eyes, a ſcar under the left one, has a Roman noſe, and is fond of ſtrong drink; had on, and took with him, a beaver hat pretty much worn, alſo an old felt one, a lead coloured kerſey coatee, and jacket of the ſame colour though not kerſey, breeches of the ſame, patched, alſo a pair of trowſers, patched, two Ruſſia duck ſhirts, yarn ſtockings two colours, and a pair of half-boots. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS KAY.

N. B. It is likely he may change his name, perhaps his clothes: All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour, conceal, or take him off. *May* 28, 1775. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 22d of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Strawberry-alley, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *William Warren*, by trade a taylor, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, has a down look, and dark brown hair, very ſtreight; had on a pretty good beaver hat, a bluſh coloured Wilton coat, a ſtriped Bengal jacket, black jean breeches, a check ſhirt, a pair of good ſhoes, with odd buckles; he is fond of liquor, and when drunk exceedingly ſilly. Alſo ran away, about two years ago, a ſervant man, named *Hugh M'Daniel*, about 30 years old, born in this country, and brought up to huſbandry; he is a well built, ſtrong, hearty looking fellow, with dark brown or black buſhy hair, and ſpeaks remarkably mild and ſmooth; he has a wife and children, which, it is ſuppoſed are with him, and it is ſaid he was laſt winter at a place called Pump-town, in Morris county, New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS HARRISON.

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 29, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of February laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *John Buckley*, but will probably change his name, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtoop ſhouldered, ſhort brown hair, down look, his dreſs cannot be deſcribed, as he has been ſo long abſent; he pretends to be a weaver and net-maker, has been in his Majeſty's ſervice, is much addicted to lying and ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by Mr. CHARLES RISK, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or by ANDREW BOYD. ¶

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 28, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch ſervant man, named *John M'Gregor*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſhort dark brown hair; had on, and took with him, two ſhirts, one pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a half-worn felt hat, one coatee and one waiſtcoat, of leadiſh coloured cloth, lined with flannel, with metal buttons, one pair of drilling breeches, old ſtockings, new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, junior.

N. B. Said ſervant ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and has the ſixth toe ſprouting out of the left foot. ¶

Philadelphia, May 22, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a German ſervant man, a native of the county of Runckeln; he is 5 feet 5 inches high, has dark coloured ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a blue coat of good cloth, ſtriped ſummer jacket, fleſh coloured cloth breeches, linen ſtockings, good ſhoes, with yellow buckles, and caſtor hat; he is eaſily frightened when ſpoke to, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if taken more than 30 miles from this city, paid by REINHARD CAHMER, Brewer, in Brewer's-alley, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *Richard Bourk*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black curled buſhy hair, ſtoop ſhouldered when walking, ſpeaks ſome words with the brogue; had on, and took with him, a new worſted jacket, purple and white coloured, with apple-tree buttons, under lincey ditto, with ſtrings, a wool hat, part worn, homeſpun ſhirts, tow trowſers, old leather breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, ſhoes almoſt new, with yellow metal buckles. Any perſon bringing him home, or ſecuring him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DIDYMUS LEWIS.

☞ *It is ſuppoſed he will make to ſome veſſel, for he intimated he was bred to the ſea for ſome time. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril.* April 29, 1775. ¶

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his Store, at No. 4, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in Market-ſtreet, HATH FOR SALE,

A VERY large Aſſortment of WOOLLEN and LINEN DRAPERY, SILK MERCERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY, which he is ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, very low, and is determined to continue the ſame to the End of his Sales, and he kindly thanks his good Friends and the Public for their paſt Favours, and hopes for a Continuance of them, as they may depend on him doing every Thing in his Power to merit their Eſteem.

He hath a large Quantity of Boſton SHOES for Sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS, who underſtand ſaid Buſineſs, will have good Wages given them, by applying to THOMAS PALMER, Gunſmith, the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia. N. B. Likewiſe wanted, a well diſpoſed LAD, as an Apprentice, about 14 or 15 Years of Age. ¶

To be DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of an active induſtrious Dutch SERVANT GIRL, who underſtands both Town and Country Buſineſs, and has about two Years and an Half to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Tbeſf.*

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS LOST, on Wedneſday, the 19th of April laſt, on the road leading from John Pennock's mill, to David Harlin's ſaw-mill, A RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, or Surgeon's Pouch of Inſtruments, covered with a caſe of blue ſilk damaſk. Whoever has found ſaid Inſtruments, and will bring them to the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS ALLISON, junior. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to HUGH FRAZER, by bill, bond, or book-debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, or elſe he will be obliged to take a method to get it that will not be agreeable to them or himſelf; therefore he will be obliged to all perſons that will pay him, without putting him to that trouble. *Philadelphia, May* 1, 1775. §

WILLIAM SHEPARD begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he continues keeping that commodious new LIVERY-STABLE, in Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; the ſituation of which is very airy and pleaſant, the ſtalls are large and roomy, and divided in the neweſt and moſt approved manner, with an airhole for each horſe, the ſtable being off the pavement makes it more convenient for ſhowing horſes that are for ſale. The ſaid Shepard is provided with the beſt of hay and oats, and every other article for that buſineſs; the public may be aſſured that ſtrict attendance will be given to every thing that can promote their convenjency and accommodation; he acknowledges himſelf much obliged to thoſe who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes for the public's kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by, their friend and humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

N. B. He likewiſe hath horſes and chairs to lett, and a light pleaſure waggon, and good paſture for horſes. ¶

To COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſeat, in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, oppoſite Philadelphia,

YOUNG VALIANT,

At Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt.

VALIANT is a jet black, riſing 4 years old, 15½ hands high, with a beautiful blaze in his face, well built, remarkable for courage and lofty carriage, and is thought by good judges ſuitable to get good ſtock for the draft or ſaddle. He was got by that noted Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Col. Francis, from Lincolnſhire (Old England.) Any perſons that ſend their Mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good paſture at 2*s*6 per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. The Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Colonel Francis, was advertiſed to be kept at the ſubſcriber's, but for ſome reaſons was let go to Cheſter county, upon Brandywine. In order that the Public ſhould not be diſappointed, he informs them of this. Thoſe Mares that miſſed being with foal by the old horſe laſt ſeaſon, ſhall have the enſuing ſeaſon of the Colt, for Ten Shillings caſh.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter townſhip, in Cheſter county, in the night of the 24th of April, 1775, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Thomas Bailey*, a ſhort well ſet fellow, pitted with the ſmall-pox, black hair, full faced; had on an old narrow brimmed hat, tow ſhirt, lightiſh cloth jacket, with old breeches, near the ſame colour of the jacket, old black ſtockings, middling good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; took with him a falling axe. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH NEIDE. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Grafflin, late the city of Philadelphia, taylor, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to CONRAD LENTNER, adminiſtrator, and EVE GRAFFLIN, adminiſtratrix. ¶ *May* 9, 1775.

THOMAS GOUCHER, CUTLER,

At the Sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and next to the Indian Queen Tavern, Philadelphia,

HATH Eighty DOZEN of Graſs, Cradling, and Briar SCYTHES, made with Care, and warranted good if required, and ſold at reaſonable Rates; alſo a Quantity of SICKLES. He underſtands making all Kinds of Edge Tools, and all Sorts of Hoes; likewiſe makes Iron-work for Griſt-mills, Saw-mills, and the Weſt-Indies; and Smiths Bellows. 8 w.

FOR THE ENSUING HARVEST.

SEVENTY DOZEN of SICKLES, warranted equally good to any in America, are ready for SALE, at the loweſt Rates, at the Subſcriber's Shop, in Fifth-ſtreet, about Halfway between Market and Arch-ſtreets, oppoſite the Church Burying-ground.

¶ JACOB ECKFELT.